J. A. B. SMITH.

TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1919.

1,386,969.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

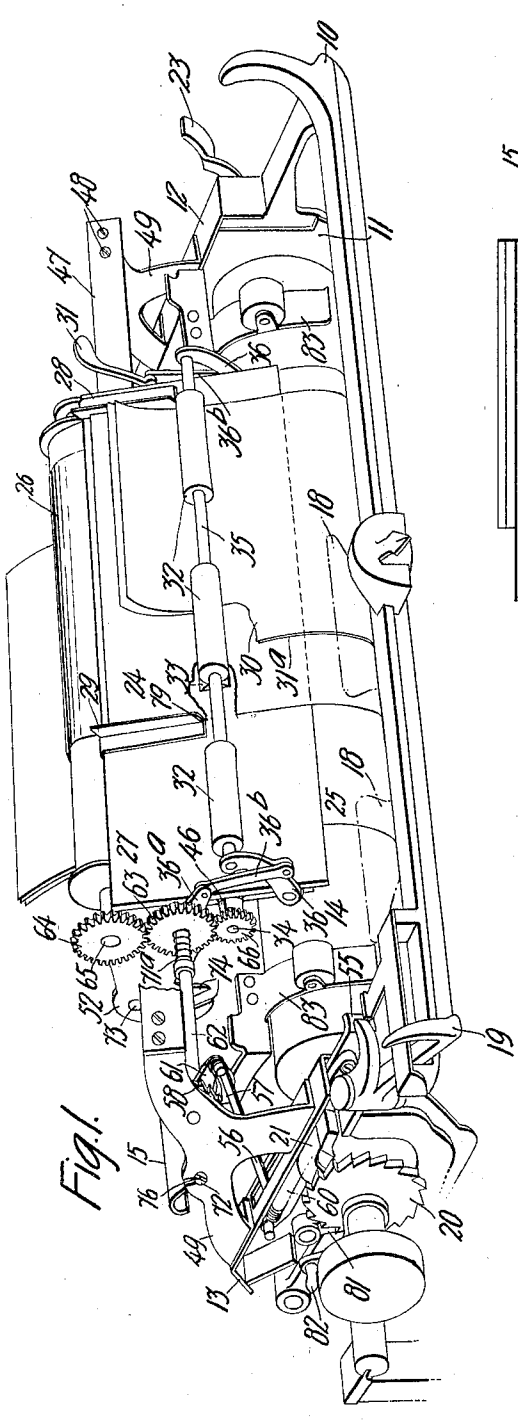


Fig. 1.

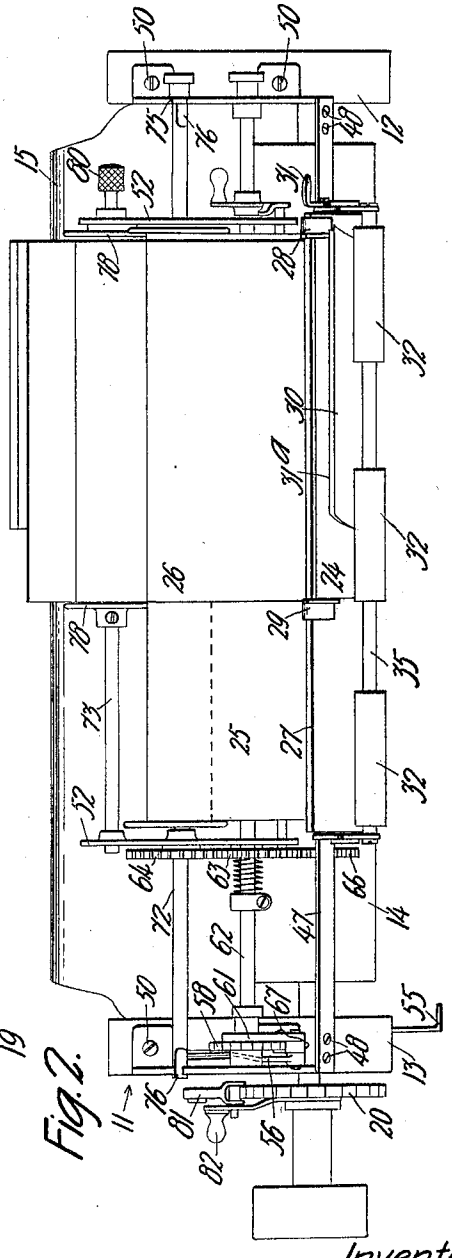


Fig. 2.

Inventor:
Jesse A. B. Smith
by B. B. Stickney
Attorney.

J. A. B. SMITH.

TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1919.

1,386,969.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

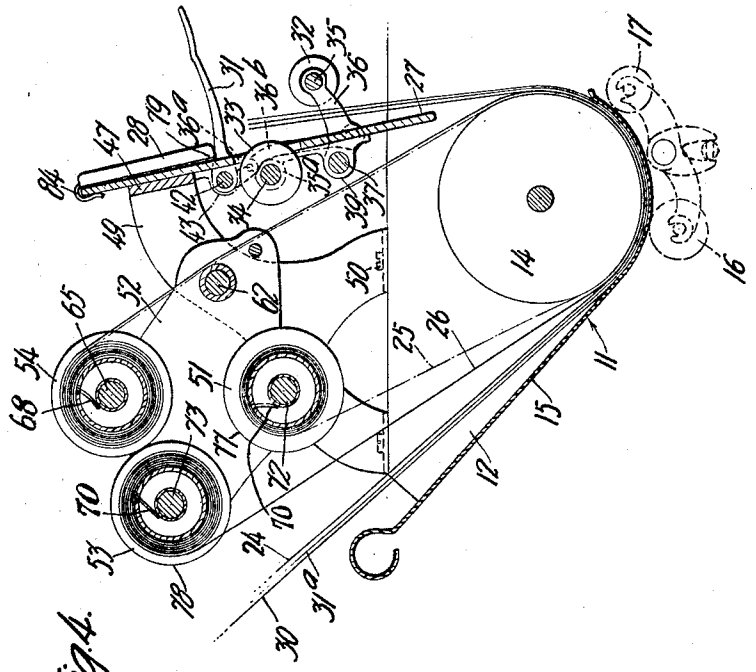


Fig. 4.

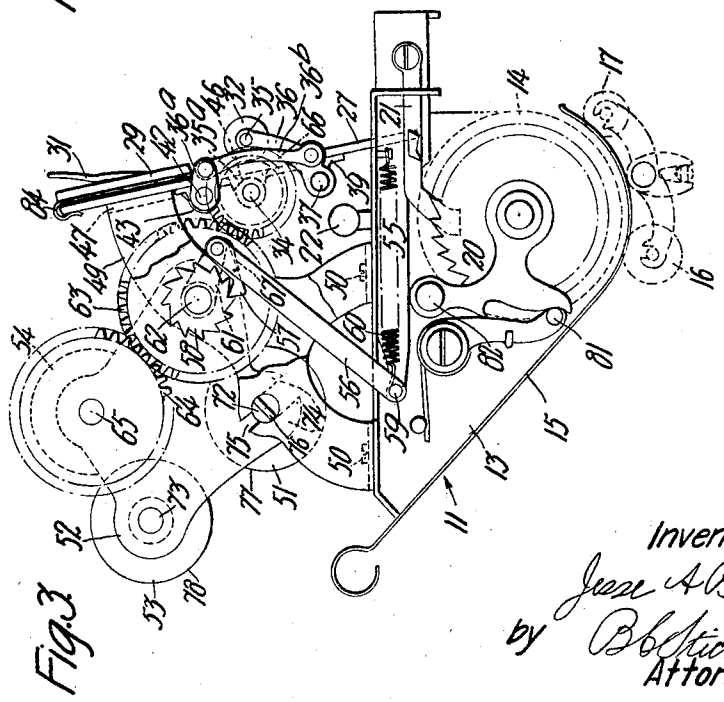


Fig. 3

Inventor:
Jesse A B Smith
by B B Stickney
Attorney.

J. A. B. SMITH.

TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1919.

1,386,969.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

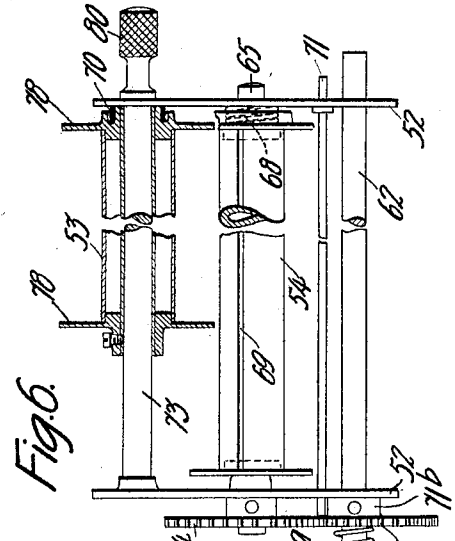


Fig. 6.

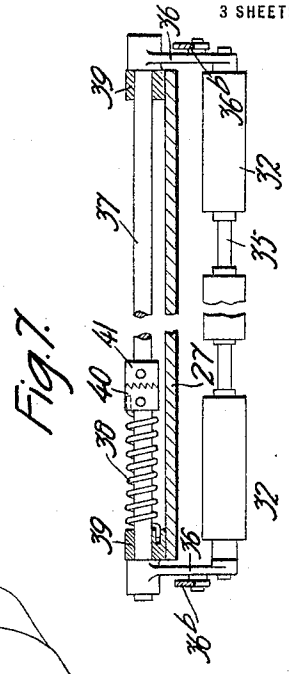


Fig. 7.

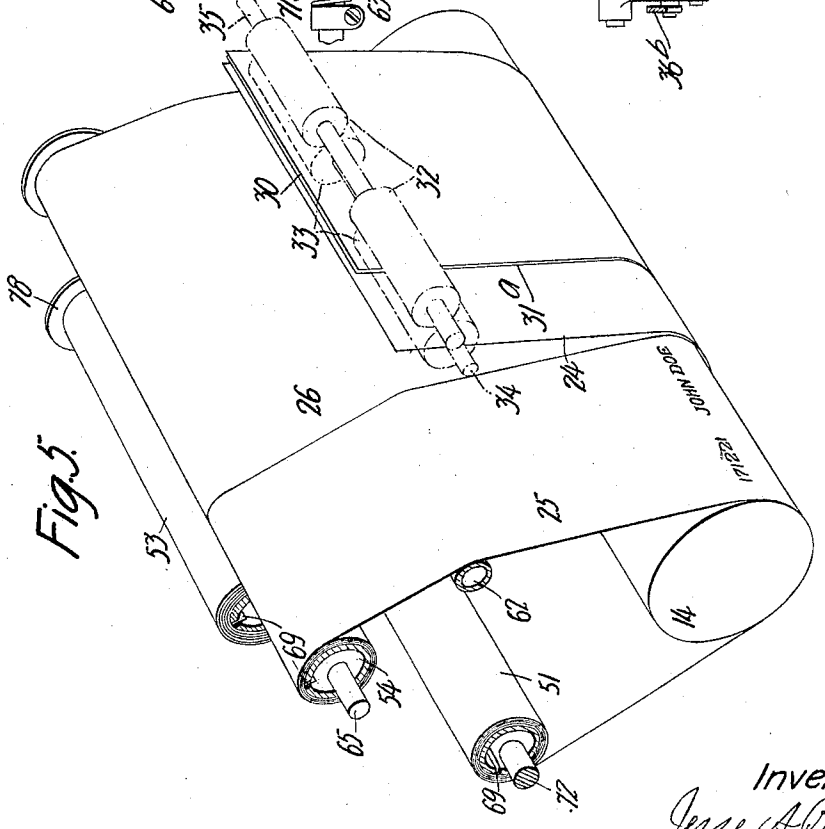


Fig. 5.

Inventor:
Jesse A. B. Smith
by B. B. Stickney
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE A. B. SMITH, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TYPEWRITING-MACHINE.

1,386,969. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 9, 1921.**

Application filed August 1, 1919. Serial No. 314,640.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE A. B. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Typewriting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to typewriting machines, and is herein disclosed as applied to an Underwood standard typewriting machine, and as especially adapted to be used in certain systems of typewriter bookkeeping.

In some systems of typewriter bookkeeping, including a statement sheet, a record-sheet or ledger-sheet and a condensed record-sheet, the condensed record has been made on a narrow strip or web, thus enabling the statement-sheet and the ledger-sheet to be manipulated by feed-rolls lying outside of the margins of the condensed record-strip.

I employ a comparatively narrow statement-sheet and a wider condensed record-sheet, but the aforesaid arrangement of feed-rolls does not provide satisfactory connections for handling these, if it is desired that the ledger-sheet and record sheet be typed as carbon copies of the statement. Such a wider strip is advantageous in making a condensed record of the statement items, since the statement usually has a heading of four inches above the first entry of any item, and the space occupied by this heading may well be eliminated by placing the data thereon on the margin of the wide record-strip in a single line opposite the first item of each entry.

The present invention provides mechanism whereby the condensed record may be in the form of a wide web or tally-strip, so supported that it is fed forwardly independently of but concomitantly with the other sheets and is adapted to receive in the written line near one margin the name and account number which appear in the heading of the statement. The wide strip may underlie the statement-sheet and receive as a carbon copy the amounts and items in that part of the line that underlies the statement and in the corresponding parts of succeeding lines. The present invention also provides means whereby the narrow statement-sheet may be rapidly and accurately handled. To effect this, there may be provided above the printing point, a guide-plate or collating table provided with feed-rolls, the latter adapted to grip a statement-sheet and ledger-sheet and feed said sheets while writing is being done. A separate feed may be provided for the condensed record, which is shown in the form of a continuous web or strip, and the two feeds are adapted to be actuated by the usual line-space handle, thus making the operation of feeding the sheets seem natural to the typist.

To enable the statement-sheet to be readily alined upon the ledger-sheet, the latter may be wider than the statement-sheet, and may fit closely enough between side gages upon the collating table to be held by them at any adjusted position while the statement-sheet is being adjusted over it. When both sheets are adjusted, the feed-rolls at the collating table may be cast on, and then the two sheets will feed together. The headings of statement-sheets and ledger-sheets are usually of such a length that, when the first entry line of either of these is at the printing line, the heading extends up into the bite of the feed-rolls.

In carrying out the present invention, the platen is deprived of its usual line-spacing function, the usual platen feed-rolls being kept in a cast-off condition, the statement-sheet and the ledger-sheet being line-spaced independently of the platen by the above noted line-feeding mechanism associated with the collating board above the platen, and the record-sheet or web being line-spaced by the above noted line-spacing mechanism at the rear of the collating board and associated with means for guiding the record-sheet or web to and around beneath the platen. The collating board is erected at the front side of the platen, and the side gages thereon constitute means for side gaging the superposed sheets, which may be of different widths. The line-feeding means for the collated sheets may be in the form of rolls forming a feeding couple at the collating board and being releasable to permit the collation and gaging of the sheets and serving, when restored, to clip the sheets in their gaged and collated condition; these rolls being below the side gages, to give access to the sheets for gaging and collating them above the rolls and so as to be effective to clip the gaged and collated sheets,

one of these rolls being mounted to swing forward and downward away from the collating board when released, to provide additional space, so that the upper ends of the superposed sheets may be clearly in sight and easily grasped above this front roll, thereby to facilitate the collation and gaging of these sheets.

The device may be adapted to be attached to the carriage of an ordinary Underwood typewriting machine, thus avoiding the expense of a special structure. All that the typist needs to remember is to have the usual feed-rolls cast off.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an Underwood typewriting machine carriage, partly broken away, and showing my invention as applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a side view of the same, largely diagrammatic, and with some parts broken away to show the underlying structure.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing a section taken near the center.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic skeleton perspective view, showing the relationship of the various sheets and strips.

Fig. 6 is a front view of part of Fig. 1, with the webs or strips removed.

Fig. 7 is a sectional plan view showing the feed-roll for advancing the statement and record-sheets.

In the usual Underwood typewriting machine, the carriage 10 includes a shift frame 11, which has ends 12 and 13 in which the platen 14 is journaled. For ordinary writing purposes, a work-sheet, not shown, may be passed around the platen by being inserted from the rear over the paper-table 15 and past the feed-rolls 16 and 17 and up past the usual wing-scales 18 to receive type impressions at the printing point, the rolls in such operations bearing against the platen. The work-sheet thus inserted is adapted to be advanced by actuating the usual line-space handle 19 to turn the line-space wheel 20 by means of the pawl 21 to an amount determined by the setting of the usual lever 22.

To use the machine for the purposes of the present invention, the feed-rolls 16 and 17 are kept cast off, the usual handle 23 being actuated to swing the feed-rolls to the Fig. 3 or Fig. 4 position for this purpose, and a ledger-sheet 24 is inserted over the paper-table 15, and past the cast-off feed-rolls 16 and 17, up in front of the platen outside of a condensed record web 25, and its carbon 26, which will be described later and is adjusted upon the front paper-table 27. The cast-off condition of the platen feed-rolls 16 and 17 provides for the easy and quick insertion of the work-sheets around the platen 14, but deprives the platen of its usual line-feeding function. The table 27 may stand over and in front of the platen so that the ledger-sheet may be gaged upon it between an adjustable right-hand side gage 28, and an adjustable left-hand side gage 29, between which the sheet is adapted to fit so closely that, when gaged between them, it is detained by them. There is then inserted in the machine outside of the ledger-sheet 24, a statement-sheet 30, which is narrower than the ledger-sheet 24, and which, together with the carbon sheet 31ª, inserted at the same time, is guided around under and in front of the ledger-sheet 24, and is alined against the side gage 28 and gaged so that the first line to be written thereupon coincides with the first line to be written upon the ledger-sheet 24. When the two sheets have been thus properly gaged, a handle or finger-piece 31 is actuated to bring feed-rolls 32 in front of the table 27, down upon feed-rolls 33, behind the table, thus clamping the statement-sheet 30 and ledger-sheet 24 in their adjusted positions. In gaging the sheets 24 and 30, it should have been stated that they are passed in front of the table 27, but behind the front feed-rolls 32.

The rear feed-rolls 33 are fast on a shaft 34, which is journaled in ears 35ª projecting rearwardly from the table 27, and are adapted to be driven by the line-space lever 19 by connections which will be shortly described. The front feed-rolls 32 are journaled on a shaft 35, which, in turn, is journaled at each end upon a rock arm 36 fast to the shaft 37, which is pressed by a spring 38 to swing the rolls 32 upwardly and rearwardly. The shaft 37 is journaled in ears 39, projecting rearwardly from the table 27, and the spring 38 is anchored in one of the ears and is fast at its other end to an adjustable collar 40 having teeth to mesh with teeth upon a collar 41 fast to the shaft 37. The connection between the handle or finger-piece 31 and the rolls 32 includes a shaft 42 journaled in ears 43 upon the rear of the table 27, the shaft being fast to the finger-piece 31 and having at each end a rock arm 36ª, the connection being such that the handle or finger-piece 31 may throw the links 36ᵇ past dead center and be arrested in this position by a stop 46 on an ear 35ª. The table is fast to a cross-bar 47, which is held by screws 48 to the upper ends of brackets 49, which are mounted upon the usual end-plates 12 and 13 of the shift-frame by screws 50 threaded into the usual openings for the screws that hold the cover-plates in place

The condensed record web 25, referred to above, is drawn from a spool 51 journaled in a rear bracket 52 and passed around the platen together with the narrower carbon 26 which is drawn from a spool 53 also journaled in the bracket 52. The carbon sheet

or web 26 and the condensed record web 25, on rising from the front of the platen, pass behind the table 27, and are carried rearwardly to the winding roll 54, which is adapted to be driven to wind up the typed portion of the condensed record. For this purpose the winding roll 54 is adapted to be driven by operation of the line-space handle 19. To effect this driving, the slide 55, on which the line-space pawl 21 is pivoted, is connected at its rear end by a link 56 to a pawl 57 adapted to drive a ratchet wheel 58. The link 56 is connected to the slide 55 by being pivoted to the usual pin 59 on which the usual returning spring 60 draws, with the result that every time the line-space lever 19 is actuated, the pawl 57 drives the ratchet 58, because the pawl is pivoted, not only to the link 56, but also to a plate 61, journaled upon a shaft 62 to which the ratchet wheel 58 is fast, said shaft extending transversely of the carriage and journaled in the brackets 49. To enable the shaft 62 to drive the winding spool 54 and the feed-rolls 33, there is splined upon it a pinion 63, which normally meshes with a pinion 64 fast upon the axle 65 of the winding spool, and also meshes with a pinion 66 fast upon the shaft or axle 34 of the feed-rolls 33. It is therefore to be noted that line-spacing driving connections ramify from the shaft 62 to the feed-rolls 33 and to the winding roll 54. It follows that every time the line-space lever 19 is actuated, the slide 55 draws upon the pawl 57, thereby turning the winding spool 54 and the feed-rolls 33, to line-space the record-web 25 concomitantly with the line-spacing of the ledger-sheet 24 and statement-sheet 30. The teeth of the ratchet 58 are preferably so arranged that each actuation of the line-space lever turns the ratchet either one tooth or an aliquot number of teeth. On the return stroke of the line-space handle, the pawl 57, which is held in position by its spring 67, clicks idly over the ratchet teeth 58.

It will be observed from Figs. 1 and 3 that the pinions or gears 63, 64 and 66 are so proportioned that when the winding spool 54 is empty, its periphery is driven at the peripheral speed of the feed-rolls 33. To permit the spool 54 to slip on its axle 65, as the web and carbon are wound up thereon, the spool is not fast to its axle, but is connected thereto by a friction spring 68, which is adapted to permit sufficient slipping to avoid smudging of the carbons if they cling to the sheets as they pass around the platen. To enable the leading edges of the web 25 and carbon record web 26 to be attached readily to the winding spool 54, there may be provided means of any desired or usual type, herein shown as a slot 69, to grip and hold the ends to the roll.

To disconnect the winding-spool 54 from the line-spacing device, thereby to provide for unwinding and removing the typed record-web 25 from the winding spool 54 and for rewinding the carbon-strip 26 on the spool 53, the pinion 63 is adapted to be shifted out of mesh with the pinion 64. This may be effected by shoving to the left the push rod 71, which is slidable in the sides 52, so that its left-hand end will strike the flat face of the pinion 63 and slide it to the left against the tension of the spring 71^a, which normally holds its hub 71^b against one of the bracket faces 52. In order to prevent the rolls 51 and 53 from unwinding too rapidly, there are provided springs 70 to frictionally but yieldingly hold them.

The rolls 51, 53 and 54 are carried in the swinging bracket 52 having sides in which their shafts 72, 73 and 65, respectively, are supported, the bracket sides themselves being journaled on the shaft 62, to which the ratchet 58 is fast. To support the rear ends of the brackets 52, there are provided ears 74, forming a U-shaped opening in each of the sides 52, said openings adapted to rest upon the shaft 72, which, in turn, rests in openings 75 in the brackets 49. The openings 75 are too small at their upper ends to permit the shaft 72 to pass through, but the shaft is flattened at each end at 76, so that, when turned to the proper angle, it may freely pass through the openings 75.

The spool or roll 51 which accommodates the record-sheet is wide enough between its flanges 77 to accommodate a record-sheet extending considerably to the left of the left-hand edge of the ledger-sheet 24, thus enabling the number of the account and its name to be inserted upon its margin to show to what account the entry belongs. The spool 53 is of such a width between its flanges 78 that it accommodates a carbon sheet or strip of the width of the ledger-sheet 24. Both the roll 53 and the roll 51 are provided with means, herein shown as slots 69, to hold the ends of the webs to be wound thereon. Ordinarily, in this class of work, new spools are not used, but a strip of record-sheet is wound upon the spool 51 and a length of carbon web is wound upon the spool 53, both of sufficient length to accommodate a convenient amount of work, and then severed, and the end is led around the platen. The two webs 25 and 26 are advantageously wound upon the same winding-spool, as herein shown, the web 25 projecting out beyond the carbon web 26. For convenience in winding the carbon, the spool 53 is fast upon its shaft 73, and the shaft is adapted to be turned in its bearings by a right-hand extension 80 having a knurled surface.

Inasmuch as the platen 14 may play the part of an idler when used for the purpose of the present invention, the usual line-space

detent 81 may be thrown to ineffective position by actuating the usual finger-piece 82 to make it ineffective, as seen in Fig. 3. The roll paper-fingers 83 may also be left idle when the device is used for the purpose of the present invention. This permits the platen to revolve with the web 25, if the latter bears with sufficient friction upon the platen.

It will be observed that the feed-rolls 32 and 33 drive the work-sheets 24 and 30 along a substantially straight stretch, with the result that there is no creeping of the outer sheet upon the inner.

The gages 28 and 29 are advantageously quite resilient, and may be formed with the front portions 79 extending down over the paper-table nearly to the feed-rolls 32, and may be held in place by resilient hooks 84 which overlap and lie behind the top of the table 27. It has been found that if these gages are properly constructed, they will hold a ledger-sheet, such as is commonly used in this kind of work, of a width as great as nine inches.

The side gages 28 and 29 carried by the collating board 27, which is erected at the front side of the platen 14, constitute means for side gaging the superposed work-sheets, such as the statement-sheet 30 and the ledger-sheet 24, which may be of different widths, and both of which may be narrower than the record-web 25, as shown in the drawings, The feeding couple formed by the rolls 32 and 33 is located below the side gages 28 and 29 so that the front sheets 24 and 30 may be manipulated above these rolls to gage and collate them, and in order that the feed-rolls 32 and 33 may clip the gaged and collated sheets to hold them firmly in place for typing thereon. It is to be noted that the arms 36 are pivotally mounted in such manner as to swing the forward feed-rolls 32 both forwardly and downwardly when these rolls are cast off, so as to move them completely out of the way, thereby further facilitating the gaging and collating operation. It is also to be noted that the rolls 32 and 33 serve the double purpose of clipping or holding the collated sheets 24 and 30, together with the interleaved carbon-sheet 31[a], and of line-feeding these sheets. In view of the fact that, according to the present invention, the collated sheets are line-fed at the collating board 27 by the feed-rolls 32 and 33 independently of the platen 14, obviously, it is not essential that these collated sheets shall pass around the platen, but they could be short work-sheets extending at their lower margins below the printing line but not even necessarily extending into the bite of the lower front feed-rolls 17. Such short sheets may be held at their bottom margins by the wing-scales 18. The record-sheet or web 25 is guided to and around beneath the platen 14 by its hereinbefore described supporting means, but is line-spaced independently of the platen by the hereinbefore described line-spacing mechanism associated with the guiding means for this record-sheet.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a work-sheet-feeding device above the platen, of a line-space device for driving said feeding device, a web roll, a carbon strip roll, and a winding roll for the web, connected to be driven by the line-space device.

2. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and releasable feed-rolls above the platen for feeding a work-sheet passed around the platen, of a line-space device for driving said feed-rolls, a web roll, a carbon strip roll, and a winding roll for the web, connected to be driven by the line-space device.

3. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen for adjusting a work-sheet, a feed-roll behind said table, a line-space device for driving said feed-roll, a releasable feed-roll in front of the table for holding the work-sheet against the first feed-roll, a web roll, a carbon roll, and a winding roll for the web connected to be driven by the line-space device.

4. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen for adjusting a work-sheet, a feed-roll behind said table, a line-space device for driving said feed-roll, a releasable feed-roll in front of the table for holding the work-sheet against the first feed-roll, a web roll, a carbon roll, a winding roll for the web connected to be driven by the line-space device, and means effective to disconnect the winding roll from the line-space device at will.

5. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen, a line-space device, a feed-roll at said table connected to be driven by said device and adapted to feed a work-sheet, and independent means carrying a web and carbon strip behind said table and connected to be driven by said device to feed the web and strip.

6. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen, feed-rolls at the table for holding a work-sheet gaged upon the table, a line-space device, and means for driving said

rolls by said device to advance the work-sheet.

7. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen, feed-rolls at the table for holding a work-sheet gaged upon the table, a line-space device, means for driving said rolls by said device to advance the work-sheet, a web forming a record-sheet adapted to pass clear of said feed-rolls, and means for line-spacing said web by said device.

8. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen, means for holding a work-sheet adjusted upon the table, means for advancing a web, and a line-space device for advancing said work-sheet by said holding means, and said web by said advancing means.

9. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table above the platen, a winding roll behind the platen adapted to draw upon a web behind the table, means for holding work-sheets upon the collating table, and a line-space lever adapted to advance the web and the work-sheets.

10. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table for work-sheets above the platen. a bracket behind the table, means upon said bracket to carry a record web and a carbon web passed around the platen behind the table, and a line-space lever for driving the webs and work-sheets.

11. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table for work-sheets above the platen, a bracket behind the table, means upon said bracket to carry a record web and a carbon web passed around the platen behind the table, a winding device for said webs, feed-rolls for said work-sheets, a line-space lever, a ratchet driven by said lever, a pinion for said winding device, a pinion for said feed-rolls, and means for driving said pinions by said ratchet.

12. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table for work-sheets above the platen, a bracket behind the table, means upon said bracket to carry a record web and a carbon web passed around the platen behind the table, a winding device for said webs, feed-rolls for said work-sheets, a line-space lever, a ratchet driven by said lever, a pinion for said winding device, a pinion for said feed-rolls, and a pinion normally meshing with the first pinions and connected to be driven by the ratchet, but adapted to be shifted out of mesh to enable the winding device to be rotated independently of the ratchet.

13. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table above the platen, a bracket behind the table, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a wide record web, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a narrower carbon web, a winding spool upon said bracket behind said table, adapted to draw on both webs, means for feeding work-sheets upon the table, and a line-space lever adapted to turn said winding spool and drive said feeding means.

14. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table above the platen, a bracket behind the table, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a wide record web, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a narrower carbon web, a winding spool upon said bracket behind said table, adapted to draw on both webs, means for feeding a work-sheet upon the table, a line-space device to turn said winding spool and drive said feeding means thereby to feed the webs and the work-sheet simultaneously, and means for disconnecting the winding spool from the line-space device to enable the webs to be unwound from the winding spool.

15. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table for work-sheets above the platen, a bracket behind the table, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a wide record web, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a narrower carbon web, a winding spool upon said bracket behind said table, adapted to draw on both webs, a pinion for driving the webs and work-sheets, a line-space lever adapted to turn said pinion, and means for making said pinion ineffective.

16. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage comprising a platen, of a collating table for work-sheets above the platen, a bracket behind the table, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a wide record web, a spool upon said bracket adapted to carry a narrower carbon web, a winding spool upon said bracket behind said table, adapted to draw on both webs, feed-rolls at the table for feeding the work-sheets, and a line-space lever connected to turn said winding spool and said feed-rolls.

17. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a work-sheet-feeding device above the platen, of a line-space device for driving said feeding device, and a winding rool for a web connected to be driven by the line-space device.

18. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen for adjusting a work-sheet, a feed-roll behind said table, a line-space device for driving said feed-roll

a releasable feed-roll in front of the table for holding the work-sheet against the first feed-roll, and a winding roll for a web connected to be driven by the line-space device.

19. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of a work-sheet-feeding device above the platen, a second work-sheet-feeding device at the rear of the first, and a line-spacing device having connections ramifying to the two said work-sheet-feeding devices for driving the same.

20. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen for adjusting a work-sheet, feed-rolls at the table for line-feeding the work-sheet adjusted on the table, a winding roll for a web at the rear of said table, and a line-space device having driving connections ramifying to said feed-rolls and to said winding roll for thereby line-spacing the web concomitantly with the line-spacing of the work-sheet on the table.

21. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of an adjusting table above the platen upon which a work-sheet passed around the platen may be adjusted, feed-rolls at the table for line-spacing the said work-sheet, a winding roll at the rear of the table for a web passed around the platen and thence to said winding roll, a line-spacing device for the platen including a line-space handle, means for depriving the platen of its line-spacing function, and line-spacing driving connections from said line-space handle to said feed-rolls and to said winding roll for line-spacing the web on the winding roll concomitantly with the line-spacing of the work-sheet by the feed-rolls.

22. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of a collating table at the delivery side thereof, a work-sheet line-spacing mechanism associated with the collating table, by which line-spacing mechanism the collated sheets are feedable independently of the platen, means for guiding a second work-sheet to the platen, and a line-spacing mechanism associated with said guiding means.

23. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of a collating table at the delivery side thereof, a work-sheet-line-spacing mechanism associated with the collating table, by which line-spacing mechanism the collated sheets are feedable independently of the platen, a winding roll for a web at the rear of the collating table, and a line-space mechanism for said winding roll.

24. A front-strike typewriting machine comprising a cylindrical platen, a collating board erected at the front side of the platen and provided with means for side gaging superposed sheets of different widths, rolls forming a feeding couple above the platen at said collating board, said rolls releasable to permit the collation of the sheets, and serving when restored to clip the collated sheets, and line-spacing mechanism connected to said rolls to drive the same, by which line-spacing mechanism the collated sheets are feedable independently of the platen

25. A front-strike typewriting machine comprising a cylindrical platen, a collating board erected at the front side of the platen and provided with means for side gaging superposed sheets of different widths, rolls forming a feeding couple above the platen at said collating board, said rolls releasable to permit the collation of the sheets, and serving when restored to clip the collated sheets, said rolls being located below said side gaging means to give access to the sheets for gaging and collating them above said rolls and to permit the gaged and collated sheets to be clipped by said rolls, and line-spacing mechanism connected to said rolls to drive the same, by which line-spacing mechanism the collated sheets are feedable independently of the platen.

26. A front-strike typewriting machine comprising a cylindrical platen, a collating board erected at the front side of the platen and provided with means for side gaging superposed sheets of different widths, rolls forming a feeding couple above the platen at said collating board, said rolls releasable to permit the collation of the sheets, and serving when restored to clip the collated sheets, said rolls being located below said side gaging means to give access to the sheets for gaging and collating them above said rolls and to permit the gaged and collated sheets to be clipped by said rolls, one of said rolls being swingable forwardly and downwardly from said collating board when released to expose and give access to said superposed sheets above said released rolls to facilitate the gaging and collating of said sheets, and line-spacing mechanism connected to said rolls to drive the same, by which line-spacing mechanism the collated sheets are feedable independently of the platen.

JESSE A. B. SMITH.

Witnesses:
EDITH B. LIBBEY,
CATHERINE A. NEWELL.